

19 The Oxford 3000™

A Keywords

19.1 Look at the extract from *OALD* (right) and answer the questions.

- What differences do you notice between the entries **website** and **wedding** and the others?
- Why do you think the two entries are highlighted in this way?
- Why do you think **wed** and **wedded** are not highlighted?
- How many compounds with **wedding** are mentioned in the extract?

B Find a word

19.2 Find a word from the *Oxford 3000* which fits both sentences in each of these pairs.

- You shouldn't be so _____ on yourself.
It was _____ to understand her.
- What is the _____ of carrying on?
At that _____ I decided to leave.
- Which country will be the next to send a man into _____?
I found a parking _____ in front of the school.
- That is the _____ of rudeness!
The width of the cupboard is greater than the _____.
- I had a _____ as a taxi driver when I was younger.
How do you _____ your surname?
- Do you think we can all _____ into the car?
_____ two lemons and add the juice to the mixture.

C High-frequency words

19.3 Answer these questions about the high-frequency verb **say**.

- Say** is a verb. But what other parts of speech can it be? _____
- Is the exclamation **say** formal or informal? Where is it used: in Britain or the US?
- Which is normal in a story: '*Hello!*' *said* I or '*Hello!*' *I said*?
- Is the vowel sound in **say** the same as the vowel sound in **said**? _____
- If you agree strongly with someone, you can say *you can say that* _____.
- Is it correct to say *They say her to be a hard worker*? _____
- Which is correct: *She said me the news* or *She told me the news*?
- Where is the idiom *you can't say fairer than that* used: in Britain or the US?

19.4 Answer these questions about the high-frequency noun **time**.

- Time** is a noun. But what other part of speech can it be? _____
- If something happens at the wrong time, you can say it was _____ *timed*.
- How do you ask someone the time according to their watch? _____
- Which is correct: *We arrived in time for tea* or *on time for tea*?
- Which is correct: *in ancient times* or *in ancient time*?

website 0-7 /'websaɪt/ *noun*

a place connected to the Internet, where a company or an organization, or an individual person, puts information: *I found this information on their website.* ◊ *For current prices please visit our website.*—picture ⇨ 7A02 R5

web-zine /'webziːn/ *noun* a magazine published on the Internet, not on paper

wed /wed/ *verb* (**wed-ded**, **wed-ded**) or (**wed**, **wed**) (not used in the progressive tenses) (old-fashioned or used in newspapers) to marry: [V] *The couple plan to wed next summer.* ◊ [VN] *Rock star to wed top model* (= in a newspaper **HEADLINE**).

we'd /wid/ *short form* **1** we had **2** we would

wed-ded /'wedɪd/ *adj.* **1** ~ to sth (formal) if you are wedded to sth, you like or support it so much that you are not willing to give it up: *She's wedded to her job.* **2** [usually before noun] ~ (to sb) (old-fashioned or formal) legally married: *your lawfully wedded husband* ◊ to live together in **wedded bliss** **3** [not before noun] ~ (to sth) (formal or literary) combined or united with sth

wedding 0-7 /'wedmɪŋ/ *noun*

a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it: *a wedding present* ◊ *a wedding ceremony/reception* ◊ *Have you been invited to their wedding?* ◊ *She looked beautiful on her wedding day.* ◊ *All her friends could hear wedding bells* (= they thought she would soon get married).—see also **DIAMOND WEDDING**, **GOLDEN WEDDING**, **SIXTY-FOUR WEDDING**, **SILVER WEDDING**, **WHITE WEDDING**

'wedding anniversary *noun* the celebration every year of the date when two people were married: *Today's our wedding anniversary.*

'wedding band *noun* a wedding ring in the form of a plain band, usually of gold—picture ⇨ 7EWELLERY